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HABIT.

A Philadelphia embezzler says that he can remember the time in his life when the owing of \$3 worried him. But owing money may, like many other things, become a habit and wear the conscience. He acquired the habit and in late years felt no uneasiness in borrowing all the money he could get his hands on, even without waiting for the owner's consent.

"How use doth breed a habit in a man!"

Habit lies at the base of all our ordinary action. Everything that we do repeatedly becomes easy and habitual.

David Hume declared that the habit of seeing the bright side of things is worth more than a thousand pounds a year.

Diligence, economy and perseverance are habits that carry life as steadily to success as favoring winds carry a ship at sea.

Depravity is not an inheritance, but a character formed by persistent habits. And rectitude is only the confirmed habit of doing what is right.

The truth is not simply that we MAY form habits; we MUST form habits.

We cannot do or say or think or feel anything without leaving a definite mark on the nervous organism which more or less affects all succeeding action or speech or thought or feeling.

Could the young but realize how soon they will become mere walking bundles of habits, they would take care to have those habits helpful instead of harmful.

UNREASONABLE PUBLICITY.

We earnestly commend the attention of the United States supreme court to the courts of Massachusetts, home of witchcraft, Plymouth rocks, calicoes and shoes. Judges Colt, Putnam and Brown of that enlightened commonwealth have decided to investigate the Shoe Machinery Trust in star chamber because, as one of the judges puts it, "there's been too much of this kind of publicity about trusts already."

Publicity is bad for the trusts and bad for the courts. How can a judge preserve his judicial temperament

when he knows that the public will be informed every time he hands justice, hog-tied and gagged, over to the corporations? Verily, there is reasonable publicity and unreasonable publicity, and our beloved U. S. supreme court should draw the line.

The Shoe Machinery Trust exacts tribute from every man, woman and child who does not always go barefoot, but let us deal with it softly. Let it be investigated in the court house basement, at a gathering around dark lanterns, with the judges wearing masks, if necessary, to prevent unreasonable publicity. There's too much light! Let Justice observe the quiet, unobtrusive but thorough life of the gopher!

The standpat papers which are featuring the speeches of J. Adam Bede of Minnesota in favor of Taft are apparently of the impression that the public where he is speaking does not know that "Jadam" Bede, as he is known, has been repeatedly turned down by the people of his district, and is utterly discredited in his own state and district. He is one of the has beens, who was defeated by a progressive.

When Marquis Imperaali was blown to death by his own explosive, he demonstrated that he had the goods, but it seemed like carrying business enterprise too far.

More indictments against the big corporations are promised, and this will keep on as long as people will go into business without asking permission of the trusts.

A bed of sewer pipe clay has been found at Bay City.

THE OLD SOLDIER.

The people of the United States are thoroughly progressive. They are determined that the bosses and the powers behind the bosses shall no longer control the government. However, by many both Roosevelt and Wilson are looked upon as fair representatives of the progressive spirit. Taft will secure few votes. He will carry but few, if any, of the states. The fight lays between Roosevelt and Wilson. The veterans of the Civil War therefore have to choose between these two.

Patrick Henry, in one of his immortal speeches, said:

"The only lamp by which my feet are guided is experience. I can only judge the future by the past."

The veterans need not go back far in their memories to recall the terrible ordeal through which they had to pass when Grover Cleveland was elected president. Governor Wilson represents practically the same class that elected Grover Cleveland; the same issues are uppermost. The same people that elected Grover Cleveland are lined up in support of Governor Wilson, and their utterances are singularly like those which ushered in the calamity upon the veterans following Cleveland's election. Born in the south, of rabidly Confederate parents, spending his boyhood days among those who hated the Union soldiers with a consuming hatred, with all his earlier and lifelong impressions fiercely against the men of the Union army, he cannot help being even more hostile to the pensioners than Cleveland was, who came to manhood in a loyal community.

All of Governor Wilson's utterances have been distinctly unfriendly to the claims of Union veterans, and he undoubtedly shares the belief proclaimed by every prominent newspaper and public man who has supported him that the Union veterans are a singularly undeserving class that is pillaging the national treasury. He probably has this view much more strongly even than Grover Cleveland had.

If we can judge from the past, his election will be followed by a greater persecution of veterans and their widows than that which followed Grover Cleveland's entrance into office. Then tens of thousands of veterans and their widows were arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll. Tens of thousands more had their pensions reduced, and were put to the greatest inconvenience and distress of mind to prove again their claims to a place on the pension roll.

Grover Cleveland spent more than \$2,000,000 in covering the land with spies, who visited every neighborhood, listened to all the mean, slanderous gossip, subjected every veteran and veteran's widow to a distressful inquisition, and went so far in this harassing that congress had to interfere and pass laws restraining him.

These facts do not rest at all upon our assertion of them, but are matters of bitter memory to the veterans and their dependent ones, who were subjected to the cruel harrying of Cleveland, his commissioner of pensions, his secretary of the interior and his horde of pestiferous spies.

Not only did the interior department and the pension bureau turn from the legitimate work of granting pensions to manufacture reasons why pensioners should be dropped or reduced, but the whole administration engaged in the work. The attorney-general's office, the postoffice department and other departments were called in to help the pension bureau harass the veterans.

Cleveland came in after the beneficent act of June 27, 1890, was passed. He lacked the boldness to directly repeal the act, but he and his satellites exerted themselves to take all the virtue out of it. If Governor Wilson should come in, he would undoubtedly take the same course with the act of May 11, 1912. That is, he would not dare to repeal the act, but he would try to eviscerate it and make it of the least possible benefit to the veterans.

We know that this would be the case from the bitter calumnies with which the Wilson papers and the speeches of his supporters in congress were filled during the consideration of the act of May 11, 1912. The veterans and their widows are now nearly 20 years older than they were when Cleveland made the merciless raid upon them. They are vastly less able to stand the mental distress and hardships of another such cruel period. They must rescue themselves, and induce all the votes that they can possibly influence against the man whose election threatens them with such calamitous consequences. Self-preservation, if no other reason, should dictate that they should exert every means in their power to elect Theodore Roosevelt and prevent the election of Woodrow Wilson.

The Home Circle

Thoughts from the Editorial Pen

Household Expressions.

Mind your own business.—Shut up.—Get out.—I'll box your ears.—Let me alone.—Just wait till your father comes home.—Hold your tongue.—Behave yourself.—I won't.—You shall.—I'll tell ma.—I did.—I didn't.—Twas you.—Twasn't I either.—Get away from me.—Do you hear?—There, I knew you would do it.—Put up those things.—Stop those kids.—Stop that racket.—You little brat.—Go wash your hands.—Boo-hoo.—Johnny hit me.—You'll drive me crazy.

What Is the Price?

The above question is heard in business circles probably oftener than any other. Every customer wishes to know before purchasing, what the cost is to be. This is wise; and it would also be wise in all the affairs of life, before committing ourselves to anything, to pause and inquire, "What is the price?" For to everything in this world there is affixed a price, and the price that must be paid. We may for a time lose sight of this fact, but it is a fact still and will reassert itself when we least expect it. The thief may forget in his momentary temptation to steal that there is a price attached behind iron bars and the dreary round of the prison is grinding the life out of him, he will remember that the price must be paid.

And so in everything else. Every action, great or small, has its own price attached. Delay it as long as you can, baffle with the workings of Providence as you will, the account must be paid. In all your actions, then, count the cost. Ask yourself always, "What is the price?" You will frequently hear a customer inform the merchant that the price is too high. Beware, in the market of life, of purchasing the things that are too dear. When tempted to violate the law of the land, look on the gloomy prison walls and refrain. Before using a single harsh word, before doing the slightest unkind action, reflect that it has a price. The purchaser of earthly goods often complains that he has paid too much; so will it be with many of us. "And it may be that some of us may repent through countless ages, that for some mere earthly gain or pleasure we have paid the price of eternal ruin."

It's ten thousand times harder to be generous. It is easy enough to give a poor woman a dollar, but when it comes to following a straight line, being just in all things, to your family, to your children, to all men, it is a different thing. Some men are never just to their wives. They pay their cook \$5 very willingly Saturday night, but when the hard-working, economical, painstaking wife asks for a little money on Monday the brute will say, "Oh, wife, what do you want with money?"

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string, but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up into a flower.

Song From the Soul.

It has remained for a woman, born deaf, mute and blind, to teach us patience, to urge us to make higher uses of great gifts, to escape from the deadening imprisonment of our own selfish senses, to permit no environment to dismay us, no conditions to bind us, no obstacles to baffle.

Helen Keller, deaf, mute, blind, has nevertheless found means by which her soul communicates with the world about her, receiving and giving instruction and inspiration.

In spite of her seemingly insuperable disadvantages, she has become highly educated in the best sense of the word. She has stored her mind with the best learning that science and literature afford. And that learning and the broadened love and sympathies born of it strive to find expression, as the shoot creeps from its seed-germ to the light. And nothing can restrain it.

Born mute, she has slowly and painfully acquired the power of speech. Every word gained is to her more than a nugget of gold. She does not use them idly.

And now she has astonished the savants of the world by singing in perfect pitch, and making a speech in English, French and German, every word rich in appeal to the world for help for the unfortunate.

And we who have every advantage of her lack of advantages; we, born to perfect conditions, complain of a want of chances to make good!

Helen Keller, the blind, has seen more clearly than have most persons who have physical eyes; she, the deaf, has heard more clearly the pleadings of the afflicted than have we who have ears; she, the mute, has spoken more eloquently for them than have we who have words to waste unaccounted.

The soul that is strong enough cannot be restrained. It knows no conditions and no limits. Though blind, it can see, if it will; though deaf, it can hear, if it will; though securely bound to silence by congenital muteness, it can burst forth into song.

Let us, who are more favored, take heart. There is little that is impossible.

Southern Oregon is in line for a paper pulp mill. This section has an enormous amount of waste timber and abundance of pure water, the essentials for making cheap paper.

SUNSET MAGAZINE and Ashland Tidings one year \$2.75 to old or new subscribers. Regular price of Sunset Magazine is \$1.50 per year.

ROOSEVELT'S "CONFESSION OF FAITH."

(Tenth Installment.)

Revision of Currency Urgent.

In addition, then, to the remedies that we can begin forthwith, there should be a fearless, intelligent and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made by an absolutely non-partisan body of experts, with no object to serve, who shall recommend any necessary remedy, heedless of what interest may be helped or hurt thereby, and caring only for the interests of the people as a whole.

We believe that there exists an imperative need for prompt legislation for the improvement of our national currency system. The experience of repeated financial crises in the last forty years has proved that the present method of issuing, through private agencies, notes secured by government bonds is both harmful and unscientific. This method was adopted as a means of financing the government during the Civil War through furnishing a domestic market for government bonds. It was largely successful in fulfilling that purpose; but that need is long past, and the system has outlived this feature of its usefulness. The issue of currency is fundamentally a government function. The system to be adopted should have as its basic principles soundness and elasticity. The currency should flow forth readily at the demand of commercial activity, and retire as promptly when the demand diminishes. It should be automatically sufficient for all of the legitimate needs of business in any section of the country. Only by such means can the country be freed from the danger of recurring panics. The control should be safeguarded against manipulation by Wall street or the large interests. It should be made impossible to use the machinery or perquisites of the currency system for any speculative purposes. The country must be safeguarded against overexpansion or unjust contraction of either credit or circulating medium.

Conservation Is Important Issue.

There can be no greater issue than that of conservation in this country. Just as we must conserve our men, women and children, so we must conserve the resources of the land on which they live. We must conserve the soil so that our children shall have a land that is more and not less fertile than that our fathers dwelt in. We must conserve the forests, not by disuse but by use, making them more valuable at the same time that we use them. We must conserve the mines. Moreover, we must insure so far as possible the use of certain types of great natural resources for the benefit of the people as a whole. The public should not alienate its fee in the waterpower which will be of incalculable consequence as a source of power in the immediate future. The nation and the states within their several spheres should by immediate legislation keep the fee of the waterpower, leasing its use only for a reasonable length of time on terms that will secure the interests of the public. Just as the nation has gone into the work of irrigation in the west, so it should go into the work of helping reclaim the swamp lands of the south. We should undertake the complete development and control of the Mississippi as a national work, just as we have undertaken the work of building the Panama canal. We can use the plant, and we can use the human experience left free by the completion of the

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Save money by purchasing coupon books. Issued for 500, 1,000, 2,000 up to 5,000 pounds.

This is the cheapest way to buy your ice.

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Panama canal in so developing the Mississippi as to make it a mighty highroad of commerce, and a source of fructification and not of death to the rich and fertile lands lying along its lower length.

In the west, the forests, the grazing lands, the reserves of every kind, should be so handled as to be in the interests of the actual settler, the actual home-maker. He should be encouraged to use them at once, but in such a way as to preserve and not exhaust them. We do not intend that our natural resources shall be exploited by the few against the interests of the many, nor do we intend to turn them over to any man who will wastefully use them by destruction, and leave to those who come after us a heritage damaged by just so much. The man in whose interests we are working is the small farmer and settler, the man who works with his own hands, who is working not only for himself but for his children, and who wishes to leave to them the fruits of his labor. His permanent welfare is the prime factor for consideration in developing the policy of conservation; for our aim is to preserve our natural resources for the public as a whole, for the average man and the average woman who make up the body of the American people.

Alaska Should Be Developed.

Alaska should be developed at once, but in the interest of the actual settler. In Alaska the government has an opportunity of starting in what is almost a fresh field to work out various problems by actual experiment. The government should at once construct, own and operate the railways in Alaska. The government should keep the fee of all the coal fields and allow them to be operated by lessees with the condition in the lease that non-use shall operate as a forfeit. Telegraph lines should be operated as the railways are. Moreover, it would be well in Alaska to try a system of land taxation which will, so far as possible, remove all the burdens from those who actually use the land, whether for building or for agricultural purposes, and will operate against any man who holds the land for speculation, or derives an income from it based, not on his own exertions, but on the in-

crease in value due to activities not his own. There is very real need that this nation shall seriously prepare itself for the task of remedying social problems by well-considered governmental effort; and the best preparation for such wise action is to test by actual experiment under favorable conditions the devices which we have reason to believe will work well, but which it is difficult to apply in old settled communities without preliminary experiment.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING TO TIDINGS READERS.

(By Ralph Kaye.)

Advertising is a branch or arm of the business world, the same as law or medicine. There isn't a man in the world who, when he is sick, would call up his doctor to tell him what's the matter without first being thoroughly examined to learn the true state of his condition. Again, there isn't a business man who, when he has a law case on his hands, expects his lawyer to win without first telling him every detail in connection with the case. Then why should business men neglect the matter of advertising, which will cure his business ills and plead his case before the public, if given a square deal? Good advertising demands proper attention, personal interest and plenty of time. It cannot be done in a minute, or a day, or possibly a week. Instead of a last-minute proposition it is a first-minute one.

Scale receipts at Tidings office.

Attention, Wood Consumers

Sound dry red fir and yellow pine, 16-inch block body wood, delivered in your wood shed in orders for not less than 10 tiers to a place, at \$2.25 per tier.

E. J. MAHAN

Leave orders at office, 290 East Main st., or phone 168.



Fall Shoes

FOR

Men, Women, Children

You ought to visit this store now

Your highest expectations will be realized when you see the mighty display of handsome shoes for men, women and children we have prepared for you. Even if you have no intention of buying, and are sure you can resist the temptation to take away a pair of our unusually attractive shoes, there's a lesson in shoe values here that's worth coming for.

ATTENTION!
Something for Nothing!

ART
DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL

Pillow Top and Back
And Choice of 17 Other Designs!



Given Absolutely Free with the purchase of One Lesson Sheet, Instruction Book and Six Skeins of Carlson Currier Co.'s Embroidery Silk, as contained in

Carlson Currier Co.'s 25c "Busy Bee" Package at

Silks and Velvets

We have received our first shipment of new silks in plain messalines, two-tone messalines in handsome shades, and waist patterns in floral designs,

At \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard.

Corduroy velvets in colors, blue, black, white, red or green and in two-color effects, special per yard

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Vaupel's